SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: But within that short period, so many accidents have taken place.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Well I have just given you the 1993 figures, not that I am trying to defend this thing. (*Interruptions*) Let me finish. I am saying that this is the total number of deaths. We are doing everything possible in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 522—Shri Sarada Mohanty. (*Interruptions*) we have spent 20 minutes on one question.

Pollution in Yamuna river

*522. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY :†
SHRI SOM PAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news write-up by Shri Sayantan Chakravarty in the Indian Express of March 7, 1994 under the headline "Laying the ground for epidemics in Delhi."

(b) if so, whether Government have made an inventory of the major sources that are polluting or threatening to pollute the capital's water sources including river Yamuna and subsoil water;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and whether some integrated long-term action plan has been formul ated to tackle this multifaceted problem on a permanent basis;

(d) if so, what are the salient features thereof and by when it is targeted to become fully operative; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sharada Mohanty.

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified various polluting sources in Delhi. The river Yamuna has been receiving industrial and domestic waste water through 18 major drains which are altogether discharging 1150 million litres of waste water per day. The ground water quality has been monitored at 19 locations. The water quality of the river Yamuna is not fit for its designated best use. The ground water quality has also shown deterioration at a few places. The Government has launched the Yamuna Action Plan for control and abatement of pollution in the river Yamuna.

(d) and (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Yamuna Action Plan include:

(i) Interception and Diversion of Municipal waste water;

(ii) Sewage treatment;

(iii) Low cost sanitation;

(iv) Improved crematoria;

(v) Afforestation along river banks

(vi) Community participation.

The work on the Plan has already begun and it is expected to be completed by December 1998.

The industries have been directed to conform to the prescribed standards for effluents and emissions as per the stipulations made in the consent conditions.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have initiated action to augment their treatment facilities from the present capacity of 1400 million litres per day to 2250 million litres per-day by the end of the Eighth Plan period.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, nearly 1,000 tonnes

of a deadly combination of municipal rubbish and hospital waste such as cotton wool stained with the blood of patients with contagious diseases is being dumped every day at an unplanned site in Bhalaswa, a kilometre away from the bank of the Yamuna. Sir, the rainy season is coming. And this rubbish, during the rainy season, will be washed away into the river Yamuna, thus polluting it. And then, Sir, a few days back, this House was full of mosquitoes and we could not sit here. So, we raised this point and by the next day it was cleared of mosquitoes. In this way, pollution is going on in the Yamuna also. Sir, the Department of Environment and Pollution framed laws that the hospital waste must be separated from the municipal waste at source. So, what follow-up action has been taken in this regard? Is the hospital waste being taken to Timarpur place for burning in the incinerator?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, with regard to the hon. Member's specific question about the hospital waste, my Ministry has prepared draft rules for the handling and management of bio-medical wastes. These will be notified under the Environment Protection Act. These rules provide, amongst others, for collection, segregation, packaging, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes. These include all the wastes generated by the medical and health institutions, bio-technology and bio-technical organisations, laboratories and animal wastes and wastes from such areas. These rules will supplement the already existing guidelines. And once they have the force of law under the Environment Protection Act, as per the rules framed under it, there will certainly be an improvement in this.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: My second question is, considerable cotton wool stained with blood finds its way into the Wazirabad Water treament Plant and people are taking water from this source. The experts feel that filtration and chlorination are not enough to clean the water. What action is going to be taken by the Government to give pure water to the people in Delhi?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is not a question of pure water. Water has a quality and the required quality in Yamuna is category 'C'. But unfortunately, it is category 'D' and category 'E'. In the light of this and in the light of the historical pollution which is taking place in Yamuna, not only because of what is happening in Delhi but also because of what is happening upstream, Yamuna Action Plan has been formulated which includes efforts at interception and diversion of municipal waste, treatment, low-cost sanitation , improved crematoria, afforestation, etc. This is a Delhi component and this Delhi component will address itself to these issues. We expect this Yamuna Action Plan which has been launched, to be completed by the year 1998.

SHRI SOM PAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, part (b) of my original question reads: 'if so, whether Government have made an inventory of the major sources that are polluting or threatening to pollute the capital's water sources including river Yamuna and subsoil water;' The inventory which has been provided by the hon. Minister is not exhaustive. The whole reply is really vague, casual and non-serious. It does not include a very serious source. Thirteen thousand litres of blood from Idgah abattoir alone flows into the river Yamuna. I want to know whether something has been done to take it away from the abattoir. This is number one. Secondly, very deadly pathogens are being seeped into the underground water and polluting your ranney wells also in the Yamuna bed from which we are taking drinking water, and you have made a very candid confession that Yamuna water is not up to the mark. When you are replying, hon. Minister, it seems you are saying it with pride. Then, chlorination as has been refer-

red to by my friend, Mr. Sarada Mohanty, is not enough to clean the water. All these bacteria, viruses are going into the drinking water. Then the industries are there about which you say that they have been instructed and plans have been made, guidelines have been laid down, rules have been enacted and laws have been enacted. But I am on the implementation part. What are you doing about it ? All these points must be replied. If you had replied to my original question, I would have forgone my supplementary today, Mr. Minister. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request you to direct the Minister to reply to all these points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a supplementary question. Please answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is unfortunate that the hon. Member thinks this to be casual. Based on this question whatever information I had.....

SHRI SOM PAL: It is casual because I referred to an article which contains all these details and even then the Minister has not taken care to reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have seen the article. The whole question is based on that article. There is no question of being casual if he understands what is contained very briefly in my answer which I shall try to elaborate for him in the course of this supplementary. It is true that there are sources of pollution which are very greatly affecting the Yamuna river. There is no doubt in that. If I say that emphatically, I do not say it with glee or anything of the kind as the hon. Member says,. I say it with deep distress. This has been going on for a long time. There are sources. Pollution is caused by organic and inorganic wastes which arise from domestic as well as industrial sources. This has led to the deterioration of water quality in Delhi. It is because of this that Yamuna Action Plan was formulated. This Yamuna Action Plan which is to be completed, as I said by the year 1998, will address itself to these issues. When the hon. Member talks of drinking water, it is an issue which should be addressed to a different Ministry. I am concerned with river water.

SHRI SOM PAL: Mr Chairman Sir, I have talked about 13,000 litres of blood flowing into the river. The hon. Minister has not said a word about that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I hope the hon. Member would have the patience to listen to me.

SHRI SOM PAL: Please come to the relevant point. Do not philosophise on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer..

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the hon. Member has also talked about drinking water. I am first talking about drinking water. The Yamuna River is not supposed to have drinking water. It is not required, as per the standards, to have drinking water quality. It is supposed to have 'C' quality which , after filtration and after processing, becomes drinking water. If you were to assume or imagine, I would say, that there is no scheme, at the moment, to convert the Yamuna River for the purpose of drinking water. It will have Category 'C' water , as part of the Yamuna Action Plan. Category 'C' water means, that water, after filtration, after treatment, would be suitable for drinking purposes; filtration and treatment being done by the local authorities.

In regard to the blood which is flowing into the river—the quantity has been mentioned by the hon. Member—from the abattoir, this has been a problem. Coupled with it, there is industrial waste; there is domestic sewage'. Treatment of all this is envisaged in the Yamuna Action Plan, which means enhancing the effluent treatment to a capacity which would meet the projected demands of the Eighth Plan.

SHRI SOM PAL: What about the unauthorised dumping site, illegal dumping site, at Bhalaswa? This is a dumping site which is unauthorised. It is not given in the Delhi Plan. This site is just one kilometre away from the river.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is not just one site. There are 18 drains.

SHRI SOM PAL: I am asking about one site, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are 18 drains which discharge 1,150 million litres per day. It is not a question of just correcting one drain. There are a series of drains which are discharging waste into the river, both in Delhi and upstream. All this is taken care of by the Yamuna Action Plan. I would be very happy to send to the hon. Member specific details with regard to any particular drain which he may have in mind.

SHRI SOM PAL: I have referred to a specific site; Bhalaswa. It is an unauthorised site. It is an illegal site where 1,000 tonnes of waste per day is being dumped. By the onset of Monsoon, it becomes 1 lakh tonnes and then. So much waste is washed away into the river. I have referred to a specific site, Mr. Chairman. I cannot be more specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have put the question. Let him answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will send the hon. Member the details in regard to the specific site which he has mentioned.

श्री सुरेश कलमाड़ी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यमुना एक्शन प्लान का जिक्र किया है, जिसमें डायवर्सन आफ म्युनिसपल वेस्ट का उल्लेख किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या दिल्ली में म्युनिसपल वेस्ट के लिए, इनसेनरेशन के लिए कोई प्लांट है? यदि है तो उसकी क्षमता क्या है? और प्रति दिन कितना इनसेनरेशन होता है? उस इनसेनरेशन को देखते हुए मंत्रालय की तरफ से क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही उद्योगों के बारे में उनके उत्तर में जो उल्लेख किया गया है एफ्लुएंटस और एमीसन्स के बारे में, तो अभी तक कितने ऐसे उद्योग हैं, जो आइडेंटिफाई किए गए हैं, जो कि मंत्रालय के द्वारा निर्धारित जो मापदंड हैं उसका पालन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? और, उनके खिलाफ अभी तक क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्री कमल नाथ: सर, यहां तक प्रश्न इनसेनरेशन प्लांट का है, दिल्ली में इनसेनरेशन प्लांट है. मगर यह चल नहीं रहा है। यह इसलिए नहीं चल रहा है क्योंकि जो इसकी कलोरिफिक वेल्यू है, जिसके आधार पर यह चलता है वह लगभग 14,060 के.सी.इ. एच. पर किलोग्राम की क्षमता, उस वेस्ट की क्षमता होनी चाहिये मगर जो दिल्ली में वेस्ट है उसकी क्षमता केवल 750 और 800 है और इसलिए यह इनसेनरेशन प्लांट दिल्ली में होते हुए भी यह प्लांट नहीं चल रहा है। यहां तक प्रश्न उद्योगों का है, जो स्टैण्डर्ड, एमीसन्स स्टैण्डर्ड, 17 जो सबसे पोल्यूटिंग उद्योग थे इनके लिए बनाए गए थे। उसमें से दिल्ली में लगभग सब पूरा कर रहे हैं, केवल जो हमारे बिजलीघर हैं, जो हमारे थर्मल स्टेशन हैं, राजघाट और इन्द्रप्रस्थ थर्मल स्टेशन हैं, यह अभी तक इसे पूरा नहीं कर रहे।

SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has the capacity to treat 1,400 million litres per day. Would he like to tell us what the total volume of the sewage water today is ? He has also said that at the end of the Eighth Plan we will have a capacity to treat 2,250 million litres. What would be the volume of sewage water at the end of the Eighth Plan?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the present capacity I have already stated The additional capacity proposed is, roughly, 1,000 million litres per day.

which will give us a capacity, roughly, of 2,300 million litres. For the Eighth Plan, mainly the projections are based on estimates made. I do not have the specific figure for this particular category, which the hon. Member wants. I will be happy to send it to him.

श्री गया सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जैसा इन्होंने जवाब दिया यमुना नदी का जो पानी है वह कहते हैं कि ग्रेड–3 का है और पीने के योग्य नहीं है। यह इतना गंभीर सवाल है क्योंकि आज यमुना के किनारे पर लाखों मजदूर बसे हुए हैं जिनके लिए अलग से कोई पीने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं और वे यमुना पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। अभी इन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली की कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को तो इन्होंने आईडेंटिफाई किया, लेकिन दिल्ली के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो उसके पानी को गंदा कर रही हैं। तो दूसरे राज्यों की इंडस्ट्रीज को उन्होंने आइडेंटिफाई किया या नहीं और यदि किया है तो उन पर उन्होंने क्या एक्शन लिया है और जो लाखों लोग पानी पी रहे हैं उनके लिए कोई अल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था करने के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री सोच रही है या नहीं क्योंकि इतने गन्दे पानी का इस्तेमाल वह कर रहे हैं?

श्री कमल नाथ: सर, जहां तक यमुना एक्शन प्लान का प्रश्न है यह केवल दिल्ली के लिए नहीं है इसके साथ-साथ हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश भी इसमें सम्मिलित हैं। इसमें लगभग 15 शहर हैं जिसमें यह योजना लागू करी जाएगी। इस योजना के अतर्गत जैसा मैंने कहा इटरसैप्शन और डाइवर्जन है, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट है लो कास्ट सनिटेशन क्रेमटोरिया एटसेट्रा है। तो अगर हम दिल्ली क्षेत्र में यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण कम करना चाहते हैं तो साथ-साथ हरियाणा जो अप-स्ट्रीम जगह है उन पर अगर यह योजना नहीं लागू करेंगे तो दिल्ली में यमुना की स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती। इसको देखते हुए ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है जो यमुना पर इंटिग्रेटिड है।

जहां तक पेयजल की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है उसके बाद जब यह "सी" केटगरी में आ जाएगा जब इसकी वाटर क्वालिटी "सी" ग्रेड पर पहुंच जाएगी उसके बाद नगर पालिका, नगर निगम या जो संस्थाएं हैं वे इसका पानी फिल्टरेशन और प्रोसैसिंग से पेयजल के लिए जनता को दे देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 523

श्री नरेश यादव: *

श्री जनार्दन यादव: *

MR. CHAIRMAN:....Please sit down....(*Interruptions*) will you please sit down? ..(*Interruptions*)... His intervention will be cut out. Don't record whatever he says.

Pak request to NAM

*524. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE†

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan in its continue attempts to internationalise the Kashmir issue has asked the NAM to mediate between India and pakistan and

(b) if so, what is Government's information about the response of NAM thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India conveyed to the relevant NAM fora that the Kashmir issue is a bilateral matter between

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sushil kumar Sambhajirao Shinde.